

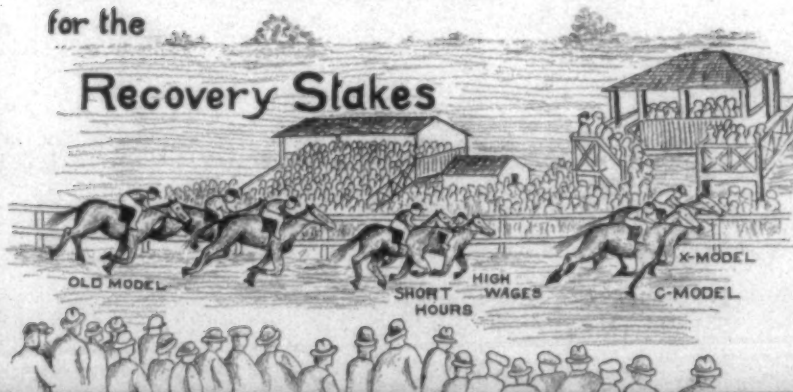
TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 45

FEBRUARY 8, 1934

No. 23

The Prosperity Derby for the Recovery Stakes



Are You Playing the 100 to 1 Shot?

The favorite colts for the Prosperity Sweepstakes are "X Model" and "C Model" from the stables of Modern Machinery

Their records show that when properly driven they can beat the strong-limbed ponies "High Wages" and "Short Hours"—but the ponies will fight it out to a good finish

The owners of "Old Time Model" think they can see one more race in their nag's shaky legs

The Wise Bookmakers—sizing up the favorites and recognizing the ability of "High Wages" and "Short Hours" to make it a hot race—have made "Old Time Model" a 100 to 1 shot

Which Horse Carries Your Money?

Under present track conditions at Recovery Park it is dangerous to stake the Income of Your Mill on the Wrong Horse

DRAPER CORPORATION

Hopedale Massachusetts

Southern Offices Atlanta Ga and Spartanburg S C

CELANTHRENES **PONTAMINES**
ANTHRAQUINONES **PONTAMINE DIAZOS**
PONSOLS **PONTAGENS**
SULFANTHRENES **NAPHTHANILS**
LEUCOSOLS **PONTACYLS**
SERISTANS **PONTACHROMES**
SULFOGENES **BASIC COLORS**

GALLOPONTS

DU PONT HAS A TEXTILE DYE FOR EVERY USE—And
a Technical Service Department that is always available to
help with your dyestuffs problems.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC.
*Organic Chemicals Department,
Dyestuffs Division*
WILMINGTON • DELAWARE



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The figures from the Institute show:

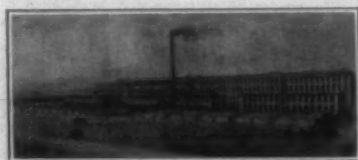
"Sales of cotton goods during the first three weeks of January, to January 20th, exceeded production by 200 million yards, or 60 per cent.

"Unfilled orders are at the highest point since the code became effective on July 17, 1933, amounting to 847 million yards. This is an increase of 175 million yards since the beginning of December. Present unfilled orders amount to seven weeks' current production which is a better situation than at the high point reached in 1929.

"Total stocks in mill hands on January 20th amounted to 523 million yards. There has been a decrease of 8 per cent during the last five weeks. One-half of the total stocks on hand consists of goods that are unsold, the remainder being unshipped goods earmarked for delivery against unfilled orders.

"Production for the week ended January 20th amounted to 116 million yards. December weekly average production, when the industry-wide machine hour limitation was in effect, was 87 million yards, in November 111 million and in October 114 million.

"Whereas there were 320,000 persons employed in the cotton



manufacturing industry in March, 1933, the number increased to 408,000 in June, 460,000 in August and 456,000 in October.

"Due largely to the limitations on labor and machine hours effective under its code,

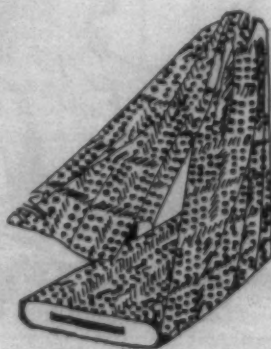
the industry is today employing more people than in 1926.

"The average wage per hour per employee increased 70 per cent between May, when the code was being formulated, and October, 1933, the last month for which figures are available.

"The average weekly earnings for a 40-hour week under the code were 27 per cent higher in October, 1933, than for a 54-hour week in May."

As a rule, business develops very slowly after the turn of the year. This year was an exception, as sales of cotton goods reach the high totals show in the foregoing statement. It would appear that January was one of the best months the mills have known in several years and probably the best January many have experienced.

The impression seems to prevail in the markets that in spite of the large sales during January, that many buyers are still in need of goods and further large buying is needed for March and April business. The rising trend in the cotton market is increasing confidence in the situation the outlook for additional large orders within the next few weeks seems very bright and market reports are hopeful.



**DU PONT
DYESTUFFS**
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

DU PONT DYE STUFFS

CELANTHRENES	PONTAMINES
ANTHRAQUINONES	PONTAMINE DIAZOS
PONSOLS	PONTAGENS
SULFANTHRENES	NAPHTHANILS
LEUCOSOLS	PONTACYLS
SERISTANS	PONTACHROMES
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DU PONT HAS A TEXTILE DYE FOR *EVERY* USE—And
a Technical Service Department that is always available to
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Tentative Methods of Test For Small Amounts of Copper and Manganese In Textiles

THIS is a tentative standard, from Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials, published for the purpose of eliciting criticism and suggestions, and as such is subject to annual revision.

Test Samples

1. The samples for analysis shall be as fairly representative of the material as possible. An individual test sample should preferably weigh approximately 10 g., but in any case, shall weigh not less than 5 g.

Blanks

2. Blank tests shall be run on all determinations and deductions made accordingly.

Number of Tests

3. A minimum of three determinations shall be made in every case and the average value taken as the true value. In cases of dispute an average of at least five determinations shall be taken.

Reagents

4. All reagents shall be of c.p. quality as prescribed by the American Chemical Society.

DETERMINATION OF COPPER

Reagents Required

5. The following reagents will be required:

(a) Standard Copper Solution.—Electrolytic copper foil of known purity shall be used for the preparation of the standard solution. The foil shall be cleaned by scraping down to the bright metal. Exactly 1 g. shall be dissolved in an Erlenmeyer flask in the least required amount of a solution of one volume of concentrated HNO_3 to one-half volume of distilled water. Approximately 10 ml. of this diluted acid will be required. After solution, with full use of heat until brown fumes are no longer apparent to the eye, 30 ml. of distilled water and a small amount (approximately 1 g.) of pure powdered talcum shall be added. The mixture shall then be boiled vigorously for at least 10 minutes. The escaping vapors, when not too strongly acid, may be tested for nitrous acid with moist starch iodide paper. Boiling under these conditions should quickly give a negative test and need not be continued to dryness. After cooling, enough distilled water shall

be added to bring the volume up to approximately 100 ml. The talc shall then be filtered off on an asbestos-padded Gooch crucible and washed thoroughly with hot distilled water. The entire filtrate with washings shall be transferred to a 1-liter volumetric flask and, after cooling to 25 C., shall be made up to the mark with distilled water. The strength of this solution may be checked by electrolytic determination of the copper in tartrate-cyanide solution on a platinum dish cathode.

In a volumetric flask, 10 ml. of the standard copper solution shall be diluted to 1 liter with copper-free distilled water at 25 C. One milliliter of this solution is equivalent to 0.00001 g. of copper.

(b) Thiosulfate Solution.—A solution of sodium thiosulfate of approximately 0.001 N strength shall be used. A standard solution of approximately 0.1 N strength shall first be prepared by dissolving about 25 g. of the crystalline sodium thiosulfate ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$) and 2 g. of sodium hydroxide in 1 liter of distilled water. In a volumetric flask, 10 ml. of the 0.1 N sodium thiosulfate solution shall be diluted to 1 liter with distilled water. The 0.001 N sodium thiosulfate solution shall be standardized by taking an amount of the standard copper solution approximately equivalent to the amount of copper expected in the sample and treating it as outlined in the determination of copper, starting with the addition of 10 ml. of concentrated HCl , Section 6. The 0.001 N sodium thiosulfate solution is not very stable and shall be freshly prepared each day from the 0.1 N solution.

(c) Starch Indicator Solution.—This solution shall contain approximately 10 g. of soluble starch per liter of water. The water shall be boiled and the starch dissolved by adding it slowly with rapid stirring to the boiling solution. The starch solution shall be freshly prepared every two to three days.

(d) Bromine Water.—The bromine water shall be made by adding an excess of bromine to distilled water, without adding a soluble bromide to increase its concentration. The presence of a soluble bromide leads to the formation of compounds of the nature of hypobromites which will liberate iodine and cause the results to be high.

Methods of Analysis

6. Ashing.—The accu-



rately weighed sample shall be cut into small pieces and placed in a No. 00A porcelain evaporating dish of 10-ml. capacity. The dish shall be placed on a Chromel triangle over a low flame from a bunsen burner protected from strong drafts. Care shall be taken not to allow the material to catch fire. The best condition is after the fiber has distilled off leaving a carbonaceous skeleton. At this point the dish shall be allowed to cool and the residue shall be moistened carefully with five drops of concentrated HNO_3 and one drop of concentrated H_2SO_4 . The heat shall again be applied gradually and raised until all carbon and tarry residue is burned off. The time consumed in ashing is usually about 20 minutes.

7. Titration.—The ash shall be dissolved in 10 ml. of concentrated HCl by heating on a hot plate for 10 minutes and then transferred to a breaker with 50 ml. of hot distilled water. Approximately 2 to 5 ml. of bromine water shall be added and the solution shall be boiled briskly until the excess bromine has been boiled off. In order to insure the complete removal of the bromine it is necessary to boil the solution down to about one-third its original volume. The solution shall be cooled slightly and concentrated NH_4OH added in slight excess. The solution shall then be boiled vigorously for a few minutes in order to coagulate the iron precipitate, expel the excess of ammonia, and destroy compounds which may be formed if all the bromine has not been expelled. The iron precipitate shall be filtered off through a thin asbestos mat and washed three or four times with a little hot distilled water. Dilute acetic acid shall then be added to the filtrate until the blue color just disappears or until the solution is just faintly acid to litmus paper. The solution shall then be heated to boiling for a few minutes more, cooled to tap water temperature, and 5 g. of potassium iodide (free from iodate) or an equivalent amount of a freshly prepared solution of potassium iodide shall be added. One milliliter of starch indicator shall be added and the solution shall be titrated immediately with 0.001 N sodium thiosulfate. It is necessary to stir the solution vigorously when titrating with the 0.001 solution because diffusion is slower with such a dilute solution. It is advisable to titrate as quickly as possible to the end point. With some samples, if allowed to stand exposed to the air, a blue color will reappear after the titration is completed. This may be disregarded since an end point, permanent for 1 minute, indicates that all of the copper has been titrated.

DETERMINATION OF MANGANESE

Method of Analysis

8. Digestion.—The accurately weighed sample shall be placed in a 300-ml. Kjeldahl flask. To the sample shall be added 25 ml. of concentrated HNO_3 , then 25 ml. of concentrated H_2SO_4 added carefully, and 5 g. of anhydrous sodium or potassium sulfate. The digestion will at first proceed vigorously with very little heating. When the action slows down, the flask shall be clamped in position over a large Meker burner so that the bottom of the flask shall not be over $\frac{1}{2}$ in. from the top of the burner, allowing the flame to strike the bare flask. This digestion shall be carried out in a hood with a good draft. Using the full heat of the burner, the sample shall be digested in this manner until a clear melt of 2 to 5 ml. is obtained. In the case of animal fibers, if the mass dries before becoming entirely clear, 15 ml. of each of HNO_3 and H_2SO_4 shall be added carefully and the procedure just described shall be repeated. For cotton and rayon samples this digestion can be completed within 30 minutes. For wool or silk 1 hr. is the maximum time that is necessary.

9. Analysis.—The clear melt shall be taken up with about 50 ml. of distilled water and made slightly alkaline with concentrated NH_4OH . Dilute acetic acid shall then be added until the solution is just faintly acid to litmus paper. Then 20 ml. of 85 per cent phosphoric acid and 0.5 g. of potassium periodate shall be added and the solution boiled for 10 minutes to convert the manganese to permanganate. It shall then be cooled, diluted to 100 ml. in a Uessler tube, and compared with a series of standards of known permanganate content.

10. Standards.—The standards shall be prepared from definite amounts of some pure manganese salt by treatment with phosphoric acid and potassium periodate in the same manner as described in Section 9.

Riverside & Dan River Profits Show Large Increase

Danville, Va.—Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., made a net profit in 1933 of \$736,778 after deducting expenses, depreciation, Federal and State income taxes. This compares with a profit of \$29,314 in 1932, which was before deducting \$60,000 reserve adjustments for prior years. Net sales rose sharply to \$14,269,169, from \$9,664,261 in 1932.

The company closed the year with a surplus of \$6,870,152 as against \$6,079,583 at the close of the preceding year.

The balance sheet of the company as at December 31st, last, shows a sharp increase in the inventory account. Valued at the lower cost or market, inventories rose \$1,268,879 to \$4,361,897. Accounts and notes receivable were almost twice that of the preceding year at \$2,472,984. Cash of \$448,654 brought the quick assets to \$7,383,536. Current liabilities totalled \$2,472,060 at the end of 1932, consisting largely of notes payable of \$1,900,000.

The balance sheet as of December 31, 1933, reflects an unusually good position of the corporation, in the opinion of stockholders commenting, especially in view of the difficulties incidental to adjusting the production to the recovery act and the textile code, which makes larger demands for increased operating capital.

The annual meeting of stockholders has been set for February 15th. No dividends have been paid on preferred stock since January 1, 1931.

Comparative balance sheets as at December 31, 1933, and December 31, 1932, are as follows:

ASSETS		
	1933	1932
Cash	\$ 448,654	\$ 432,950
Accounts and notes receivable	2,572,983	1,304,822
Inventories	4,361,897	3,093,018
Current assets	\$ 7,383,535	\$ 4,830,799
Investments	90,042	90,041
Plant account	32,570,489	32,274,761
Deferred charges	56,776	77,358
Total assets	\$40,100,843	\$37,272,959
LIABILITIES		
Notes payable	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 1,625,000
Accounts payable and tax reserves	572,059	—
Current liabilities	\$ 2,472,059	\$ 1,625,000
Depreciation reserve	15,758,631	14,568,376
6% preferred stock	7,500,000	7,500,000
Common stock	7,500,000	7,500,000
Surplus	6,870,152	6,079,583
Total	\$40,100,843	\$37,272,959
†Represented by 300,000 shares of \$25 par value.		

KNITTING TRADE NOTES

Proposed Amendments To Hosiery Code

The proposed amendments to the hosiery code, now in the hands of the Administrator, contain the following provisions:

"A person engaged in the hosiery industry may operate full-fashioned footing equipment either on a one-shift or a two-shift basis. If a person operates on a one-shift basis, the length of such shift shall not exceed 40 hours in any one week. If he operates such equipment on a two-shift basis, the length of each shift shall not exceed 36 hours in any one week.

"In the latter event, the rate paid the knitters, knitting helpers and toppers working on such 36-hour shifts shall be such as to provide the mearnings equal to those which they would receive if they were working on a 40-hour shift.

In effect, this provision would permit a manufacturer to operate his full-fashioned footer equipment either one or two shifts, but in the case of a two-shift basis, the limit per shift is 36 hours, with pay equivalent to what is earned on a single 40-hour shift.

Under the existing code, the mill owner cannot choose between the one or two-shift basis, but must operate in accordance with the basis of operations in his mill on July 24, 1933.

The temporary provisions in Articles IV and V, pertaining to hours of work and wages for unclassified are to make way for specific minimums and maximums.

No limitations are imposed on those employees exercising managerial or executive functions whose salaries exceed \$35 weekly, or on those not classified hereto.

Wage rates for engineers, electricians, machinists, repair shop men and dyers are fixed at a minimum of \$18 weekly in the North and \$16.25 in the South, and for other classes of workers, \$13 and \$12.

The proposed amendments would read as follows:

"Article IV, Section 2:

"It is understood that the above limitation on hours of work shall not apply to salaried employees who discharge executive or managerial duties and who receive more than \$35 per week, office employees, supervisors, foremen, engineers, firemen, electricians, machinists, repair shop men, dyers, shipping force, watchmen, cleaners, outside workers, sales force and those engaged in emergency maintenance or repair work.

"Sec. 3. The maximum number of hours for office employees in the hosiery industry shall not exceed an average of 40 hours per week over each period of six months. These periods shall date from January 1, 1934.

"Sec. 4. The working time of supervisors, foremen, engineers, firemen, electricians, machinists and repair shop men, dyers, shipping force, watchmen, cleaners, outside workers, and those engaged in emergency maintenance or repair work may be extended beyond 40 hours per week, when or where required.

"Article V, Section 9:

"The minimum wages paid to all employees not specified in sections 1 and 2 of this article, on the basis of 40 hours' labor per week, shall be at the following rates:

	North	South
Engineers		
Electricians		
Machinists	\$18.00	\$16.25
Repair shop men		
Dyers		
All others (except sub-standard workers)	13.00	12.00

"Any of the employees mentioned in Section 4, Article IV, when employed beyond forty (40) hours per week, shall be paid not less than the following rates:

"(1) For the first four additional hours or up to 44 hours, at his regular hourly rate.

"(2) For any hour or fraction thereof beyond 44 hours, at time and a half of his regular hourly rate."

The third amendment permitting mills to operate 40 hours weekly on Saturdays to enjoy the full 40 hours permitted in the code when conflicting with State laws has been submitted as follows:

"Section 6, Article IV:

"The production operations of a plant shall not exceed two shifts of 40 hours each per week. The work week for productive operations, except dyeing, shall not exceed five days of eight hours each. These days shall be Monday to Friday, inclusive, except in those States where the State laws operate to prevent the operation of two 40-hour shifts within the mentioned five days.

"In such States, employers may operate one shift on Saturday, not to exceed six hours, ending at noon, provided that such employers utilize the maximum hours possible under State laws and under this code in the preceding five days, and provided, further, that in no event shall total machine hours exceed eight hours in any one week in any plant."

Additional Patents On Non-Run Fabric

Reading, Pa.—Improvements in the construction and appearance of non-run knitted fabric are obtained under two Canadian patents issued recently to Gustav Gastrich, assignor to the Textile Machine Works, it is stated by a person here speaking authoritatively. The patents are Nos. 337,373 and 337,374. One is described as relating to an entirely new type of non-run fabric, and the other to a balanced arrangement of lock stitches in a non-run fabric of conventional type. The Textile Machine Works is understood to have applications pending for the United States patents for both inventions.

The first of the Canadian patents covers a non-run fabric differing in appearance and construction from fabrics described as non-run which were marketed some months ago. It covers a construction consisting of a succession of plain and tying courses, according to an authoritative reference to the new type of fabric, in which, it is stated, there are present no interlocking loops of the character heretofore embodied in non-run fabrics. Forty-five claims are embraced in this patent.

The feature of the other patent is understood to reside in an arrangement of interlocking loops throughout a non-run fabric which imparts to such fabric run-resisting qualities not heretofore attained. This patent embraces 20 claims.

Textile Fibres Under the Microscope*

BY PROF. E. R. SCHWARTZ

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.



FOR YEARS dye pastes and solutions of dyestuffs have been made for the purpose of dyeing textile materials. This is accepted procedure, and few have stopped to consider why a very finely ground powder will not itself dye fibres. To make clear what is meant let us take for illustration a lump of sugar. How finely can this lump be ground up and still have the smallest particle remain sugar, sweet to the taste and capable of contributing toward the flavoring of your coffee? The answer is that if the sugar was to be pulverized until there were at least 5,750,000,000,000,000,000 particles, each particle would still be sugar. It is obviously impossible to so finely divide the sugar lump by mechanical grinding. If, however, the sugar is dropped into a glass of water, it dissolves almost at once, and is automatically subdivided into these ultra fine particles. They are so perfectly distributed throughout the liquid, that no matter which drop of the contents of the glass you may select, it will be equally as sweet as any other. The glass of water itself contains about 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 molecules (little bodies) of water so that there is plenty of chance for the sugar molecules to wander about in this crowd at will.

In the case of textile fibres, just as wonderful a condition exists. Here the little bodies or molecules are arranged like long chains or rodlets. Sometimes as many as 150 ordinary molecules of ultimate fibre substance may be fastened together in line to form such a chain. The chain is really very small. How small it is may be seen if another example is taken. Suppose you had a piece of silk fabric big enough to just cover the surface of a 10-inch diameter globe. If that fabric were so greatly enlarged that it would cover the surface of the earth, then each chain of molecules in each silk fibre would be as big as a 10-foot length of one-inch rope. Again, if you were to hold up a bundle of flax fibre weighing one ounce, it would present to the action of vapors in the air surrounding it a total surface of about 163,600 square feet. No wonder fibres pick up dyes from solution, and moisture from the atmosphere!

To get at the inner structure of these fibres, the microscope is playing an ever increasing part. Certainly it is

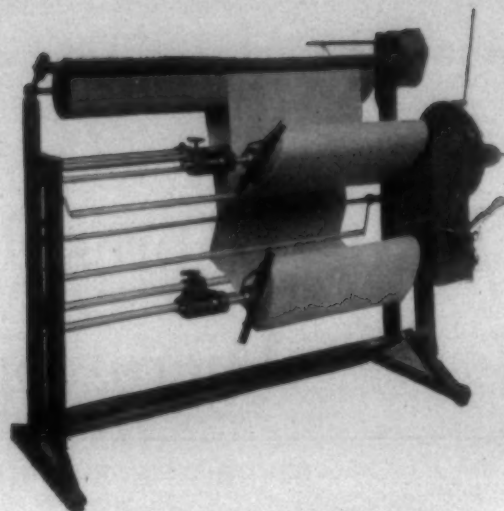
not possible to see details of structure so small as those which have just been mentioned. But it is possible to so train light waves as to make a study of these structures possible by indirection. The light waves themselves are small and travel at the almost unbelievable speed of 186,000 miles per second. If a beam of yellow light, for instance, is allowed to strike a cotton fibre, 508,000,000,000 waves arrive on the surface of the fibre every second. If a pianist were to strike a piano key with one finger as rapidly as it was physically possible for him to do (roughly eight times per second) it would take him two million years to perform what, for a light beam, was the work of one second. These light waves are short—some of them only $1/43,000$ of an inch in length. They can be trained to march in ranks like an army (we call them polarized in such a case), and they are small enough to invade the sacred internal structure of the fibre, scout out its hidden secrets and report back to us (the high command, safely behind the lines) the results of their reconnaissance. Unfortunately a large number of waves never come back. As in any battle, they perish on the field of valor. But those who do return bring with them a message for those who can interpret the code they use. Unfortunately this code cannot be understood fully as yet. Progress is, however, being made almost daily in the interpretation of the messages sent through the microscope and from the x-ray tube for the benefit of the textile technologist and for the textile industry.

Nor is the war on the solution of problems dealing with interesting features of fibre structure limited to light wave attacks. We can now in the matter of a minute or two, perform delicate operations on fibres which used to take a matter of days to carry out. What is more, we can be quite sure of our results, while the older methods are open to difficulties which make it far from certain that the final effect will be what is desired. It is possible to cut from fibres thin slices—so thin that a pile of 1,000 of them would be about as thick as your finger nail. These slices are cemented to a glass slide with hardboiled egg and studied through the microscope. Even with a simple safety razor blade, a specially drilled plate of metal, and a powerful light, it becomes possible to study fibre cross-sections of all kinds of fibres with no difficulty.

(Continued on Page 18)

*Address before National Association of Textile Dyers and Finishers.

New Products and Processes



New Measuring and Examining Machine

New Drafting Method For Roving Frames

Saco-Lowell Shops have been working for a year or more on a new and radically different method of drafting on roving frames. The development work is nearing completion.

A report from the company states that system is entirely different from anything now in operation and that mechanically, it is very simple, operating without belts or complicated rolls and that its drafting capacity is "far beyond anything now offered."

Notwithstanding, the company reports, the new drafting arrangement is such that at no single time is the stock subject to a longer draft than is now standard practice. The principle involved has long been recognized as correct, Saco-Lowell states.

Formal announcement of the new drafting mechanism is expected within a short time.

Stainless Steel Wire Rope For Bleaching Kier Assemblies

An improved method for holding down the load in bleaching kiers with an assembly of stainless steel wire rope is being introduced in many divisions of the textile industry. The advantages claimed are the light weight of wire rope, yet a high strength as compared with chain, and resistance to the effects of peroxide solutions, steam, etc.

The Hazard Wire Rope Company of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., are building these assemblies of 18 per cent chromium—8 per cent nickel stainless solid alloy, the complete assembly weighing less than 25 pounds. It consists of a center ring 12 inches in

diameter to which are attached six ropes with hooks at the other ends for hooking into the holes in the angle irons or other attachments on the inside wall of the kier. Ring, hooks, rope and attachments are all made of stainless steel. The ropes are fastened permanently to the ring by eye attachments as well as to the hooks by patented fittings. The eye attachments are free to move on the ring. These assemblies are supplied for any diameter kier.

New Measuring And Examining Machine

One of the objections to some old types of measuring machines has been that it takes quite a bit of time to thread them up. Another has been that the contact device of the measuring attachment slipped resulting in inaccurate figures.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the new measuring and examining machines now being put on the market by the Hermas Machine Company of Hawthorne, N. J., is claimed to overcome both of these defects.

By actual test, 60-yard lengths have been measured from floor to floor in 120 seconds; this, of course, including threading up of machine and removing reel or tube, the company reports.

Absolute accuracy down to the last fraction of an inch is assured by a unique drop finger measuring attachment, the company reports.

This machine is not only recommended for accuracy by the largest and most reliable market houses but is also used by the U. S. Testing Company.

Other interesting features of this machine are:

Reverse will wind cloth back on to original tube or reel in either direction.

Operated entirely from front, easy to thread and adjust from one size tube or reel to another.

Will take cloth on any size reel, tube, or book fold. Freewheeling take-up.

Machine is mounted on concealed ball-bearing casters. May readily be moved about. In fact, may be pushed with one finger.

Equipped with variable speed drive. With or without table for examining. Small flood space. Simple to operate. May be had in various widths with or without reverse wind.

New DuPont Dyestuff

Pontacyl Violet 12B, an acid dyestuff which produces very bright bluish shades of violet, has just been announced by the Dyestuffs Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. It is said to be bluer and brighter than Pontacyl Fast Violet 10B and as level dyeing as the Du Pont Anthraquinone Blues, possessing, in addition, the advantage of turning less red under artificial light than the majority of acid violets.

Pontacyl Violet 12B is recommended for use on wool and worsted yarn and piece goods, and also on pure silk when dyed in an acid bath. In addition, it is suitable for printing on wool. Acele, cotton and rayon effect threads are practically unstained; and combinations of wool and silk may be dyed to a uniform shade.

The dyestuff is said to be very fast to ammonia, ironing, rubbing, stoving and water spotting, and shows good resistance to the effects of acid perspiration, steaming and cold water.

Mills Pay \$375,000 Dividend

Greenville, S. C.—Dividends aggregating approximately \$375,000 were declared by textile mills of the Piedmont section during the month of January and with one exception checks have been placed in the hands of stockholders.

Nearly a score of textile plants in the area are included in the profit-sharing list. Many are resuming payment of dividends after a lapse during the years of depression. The large sums paid out to date place the current year well ahead of the last two or three. The dividends in many instances are continuations of the rather general resumption that started in the industry last July.

Mills that declared dividends on stock in January included:

Piedmont Manufacturing Company, \$2 per share on 16,000 shares, or \$32,000.

Southern Franklin Process Company, \$1.75 per share on 3,000 shares of preferred, or \$5,250. This mill paid 10 cents per share on 65,000 shares of common the last few days of December, amounting to \$6,500.

Glenwood Mills at Easley, \$2 per share on 8,000 shares, or \$16,000.

Southern Weaving Company, \$1 per share on 20,000 shares of common, or \$20,000, and \$1.75 per share on 4,600 shares of preferred, or \$8,000.

Pickens Cotton Mill, \$2 per share on 7,500 shares, or \$15,000.

Brandon Corporation, \$1.75 per share on 15,000 shares of A preferred, or \$26,500.

Southern Bleachery and Print Works, Inc., \$1.75 per share on 22,000 shares of preferred stock, or \$38,500.

Monarch Mills, with two plants at Union and one at Lockhart, 3 per cent on capital stock of \$3,000,000, or \$90,000.

Newberry Cotton Mills, at Newberry, 3 per cent on a capital stock of \$1,000,000, or \$30,000.

Kendall Mills (Mollohon and Oakland at Newberry), 3½ per cent dividend, or \$40,000.

Union-Buffalo Mills of Union declared \$1.75 per share on its first preferred stock, or \$50,000. These checks will be mailed to stockholders on February 15th.

Other mills are expected to have meetings in the next few weeks and may declare further dividends. Through the 5 per cent tax levied a year ago on dividends received during any given year, the State of South Carolina stands to collect between \$15,000 and \$20,000 on the dividends declared during the month of January.

Mill leaders declare that the industry is facing prospects of one of its best years in history.

Four Seamless Mills Form Own Office

The Associated Hosiery Mills, Inc., is a new co-operative sales venture of four Southern seamless mills, including the Villa Rica Hosiery Mills, Villa Rica, Ga.

Rich Wollstein, of Richmond Wollstein Hosiery, Rome, Ga., is the director of sales for the Associated Hosiery Mills, which has opened headquarters at 271 Church street.

The four mills involved in the new organization are Villa Rica, The Rica-Tex Hosiery Mills, Villa Rica, Ga.; Crescent Knitting Co., Statesville, N. C.; and the Belmont Hosiery Mills, Belmont, N. C. All produce seamless half hose, and together they represent a weekly production of between 85,000 and 100,000 dozens.

Chas. T. Stowe, Belmont Hosiery Mills, is president; H. G. Roberds, Villa Rica, vice-president, and Mr. Wollstein, secretary and treasurer. The firm also includes

W. B. Powell, of Rica, Tex., and A. A. Moore, of Crescent.

The new company will deal largely with the chain store and mail order outlets in the metropolitan area. Mr. Wollstein will divide his time between the New York office and Richmond Wollstein Hosiery, Rome, Ga., serving the jobbing trade throughout the country, as heretofore.

Receiver Reports Pomona Earnings \$2,000 Monthly

Greensboro, N. C.—It is revealed by the report filed in Superior Court Friday by the receiver, Norman A. Boren, that operation of Pomona Mills from April 15, 1933, when placed in receivership, through December 31, earned aggregate profits of \$16,214.29, for approximately \$2,000 a month. Net earnings for the quarter ended December 31 were reported to be \$1,159, which the receiver regards as very satisfactory in view of curtailed production during that period, trade inactivity and market dullness.

The report stated: "Prospects for the year 1934 are more encouraging than they have been during any period of the receivership, yet the receiver feels that as yet the future warrants no prophesy."

The report observes that "no way can be conceived of curtailing overhead costs on a parity with extraordinary reduction in hours of labor and a phenomenal decrease in business."

The mills were operated continuously during the fourth quarter of 1933 except for the 25 per cent curtailment required by the code for December, the receiver reported, but the mills were not operated to capacity at any time during the quarter. This was reflected in the decreased production. Finished cloth on hand and the inventory at the close of business for 1933 were reported to be larger than at the close of business of any previous quarter.

Unfilled orders were also reported below normal, but the receiver commented that "since January 1 orders have been coming in rapidly, so that we now have on the books 2,132,167 yards of unfilled orders, with approximately 315,000 pounds of colored market yarn sold for deliveries running into July."

Selling Agents Are Optimistic

Spartanburg, S. C.—F. W. Jefferson and Oliver Iselin, members of the firm of Iselin-Jefferson Company of New York, selling agents for a number of textile mills, conferred here with mill officials.

Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Iselin stopped at the Cleveland Hotel and held a conference with officials of Saxon, Chesnee and Beaumont Mill No. 2. The firm represents about 30 cotton mills in the South.

Mr. Jefferson declared that textile mills without exception have been highly successful since the NRA regulations were put into effect. He continued:

"We feel that this improvement is permanent. Already for 1934, though just a month has passed, a vast improvement is shown over the same period of 1933. There is an excellent volume, and we have confidence that this advance will continue."

Regarding the processing tax, the New York mill official said that "it has been successful and has been absorbed in the price of cotton goods apparently without bringing distress to the consumers. There were fears expressed at first, but that is a thing of the past, I believe."

Mr. Jefferson expressed high regard for the policies of President Roosevelt.

PERSONAL NEWS

Thomas Walker, formerly of Lanett, Ala., is now overseer weaving, Adams-Swirles Mill, Macon, Ga.

Charlie Crowder, of Shawmut, Ala., is now overseer cloth room, Adams-Swirles Mill, Macon, Ga.

J. H. Nelson is now master mechanic, Adams-Swirles Mill, Macon, Ga.

W. J. Drape is now yard foreman, Adams-Swirles Mill, Macon, Ga.

A. F. McKissick, prominent mill executive of Greenville, S. C., and Mrs. McKissick have just returned from an extended foreign trip.

E. T. Gamston, formerly with H. & B. shops, is now overseer carding and spinning, Adams-Swirles Mill, Macon, Ga.

L. L. Bamberger, of Aspinok Company, Jewett City, Conn., is now superintendent of finishing, Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

Irwin T. Graham has been made assistant manager of the Erwin Mills Company, Cooleemee, N. C. He has been in charge of the office for a number of years.

W. A. Cunningham, of Opelika, Ala., has become overseer of weaving at the Dadeville (Ala.) plant of Alabama Mills, Inc.

Gillie Spratt, vice-president and sales representative for the Textile Mill Supply Company, Charlotte, who has been seriously ill, is reported as being somewhat improved.

Edwin M. Holt, from West Durham plant of the Erwin Mills, has been appointed manager of the Erwin Mills plant at Cooleemee, where he succeeds the late J. W. Zachary.

T. N. Letton, of Opelika, Ala., has been put in charge of the slashing at the Dadeville (Ala.) plant of Alabama Mills Company. He formerly had a similar position at Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Okelika.

George D. Simpkins, who has been general overseer of carding, spinning, twisting and spooling at the Dover Mills, Shelby, N. C., has resigned to accept a similar position at the Sellers Manufacturing Company, Saxapahaw, N. C.

Robert R. Ray, one of this section's most prominent textile men, who has been secretary and treasurer of the McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C., for many years, has been suffering with an infected foot. He expects, however, to be able to get out soon, and return to his desk.

Ellis Hale, who has held the position of superintendent of the acetate division of the Tubize-Chatillon Corporation for several weeks, has been promoted to the position of night superintendent of the corporation's local unit. This promotion places him in charge of operations in both the acetate and cellulose divisions of the plant. Mr. Hale has been associated with the corporation practically since the company established a plant here approximately five years ago. He assumed his new duties February 1st.

Carter and Hodges Are Promoted At Spray

Spray, N. C.—The Spray office of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills Company have been advised by Chicago officials that W. D. Carter has been made president of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills Company and



W. D. Carter

Luther H. Hodges promoted to vice-president and general manager. This comes as a further step in reorganization which began last October when these two men were made joint general managers of all operations of the company.

This latest change developed as a result of the recent resignation of H. P. Shedd from the presidency of the corporation. Mr. Shedd was last year made vice-president and general manager of Marshall Field & Co., wholesale, and desired to devote

his full time to these new and larger duties. Upon his resignation as president of the local organization, the announcement of the promotion of Messrs. Carter and Hodges was made.

Mr. Carter, born and reared in this community, has been with the local textile company since 1905. His first job was stock receiving and shipping clerk with the old finishing plant. After working there for about a year he was transferred to the payroll department of the Nantucket and Lily Mills. He later did general office work for these two mills and during a part of this time was assistant manager, this period being from 1911 to 1919. From 1919 to 1933 he was manager of these two plants. In his different capacities he has demonstrated real business acumen and has shown remarkable executive ability. Mr. Carter had been vice-president for the last four or five years.

Mr. Hodges has been with the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills Company continuously since 1919, coming here from the Army with which he served following his graduation from the University of North Carolina. He was assistant to the late L. W. Clark, who was general manager of the Spray and Draper plants of the company until Mr. Clark's death in 1932. From that time until 1933 he handled the duties of the general manager's office.

Prior to this Mr. Hodges had worked in 1910 and 1911 as office boy in the general office, this being his first connection with the company. He later worked in the napping and packing departments of the American warehouse. He also worked for a short time in the spinning room of the old Leaksville Cotton Mill.

Mr. Hodges, too, is a local young man, having been reared in Leaksville-Spray. His rise to his present position is due to hard work, study, aggressiveness and loyal devotion to the highest ideals of business and civil life.



Luther H. Hodges

Dent Heads Textile Merchants

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Magruder Dent; vice-president, Harry L. Bailey; treasurer, John C. Hughes, Jr.; secretary, W. Ray Bell.

Saul F. Dribben, Robert T. Stevens and Donald B. Tansill were appointed to serve with the president and vice-president as an executive committee.

At the annual meeting of the Association, the following were elected directors of the Association to serve until the annual meeting in 1937: John B. Borden, of M. C. D. Borden & Sons, Inc.; Saul F. Dribben, Cone Export & Commission Co.; S. Robert Glassford, Bliss, Fabyan & Co., Inc.; David W. Jarvis, Amoskeag Mfg. Co.

S. C. Tax on Mill Stock Dividends

Greenville, S. C.—Payment of back dividends by mills and financial institutions in Greenville that chance to be in arrears may be bad news to a certain extent for the stockholders as the South Carolina Legislature at its 1933 session enacted a law to require payment of a tax of 5 per cent on dividends on stock and other securities. The existence of the law was not generally known until a few days ago by mill men here. The legislation, already in effect, will result in thousands of dollars being collected from owners of textile stocks as a result of resumption of dividend payments by the mills. It would also affect past dividends that are being paid now, officials believe, as the law provides collection on dividends received during any given year.

Alabama Loses Suit Against Jail Goods

Washington.—The Supreme Court denied the State of Alabama permission to file a suit challenging the validity of laws of other States barring prison-made goods. Alabama contended the laws were destroying the value of the State prison factory for production of cotton goods. The State sought to file with the court an original suit to have the prison labor laws of nineteen States and the United States law on the subject declared invalid.

Five of the States have laws barring prison goods from their markets. Fourteen other States require convict goods to be plainly marked.

Alabama later dropped the attempted action against all but the United States and the five States barring the goods. They are Arizona, Idaho, Montana, New York and Pennsylvania.

Entries in Textile Basketball Tourney May Breaw Records

Greenville, S. C.—The number of mill teams entered in the 14th annual Southern Textile Basketball Tournament, which will begin in Textile Hall here on February 15th, is expected to break all previous records. Six States are represented in the entries so far received and three others are expected to send entries. It appears likely that about 75 teams will be entered and advance interest is greater than in any of the former tournaments.

Entries will close at midnight, says John H. Garraux, secretary of the tournament, who has charge of the arrangements.

Play will be for the championship in three classes, both boys and girls teams being represented in each division, A, B and C.

OBITUARY

R. T. GRANT

R. T. Grant, of Charlotte, for many years identified with the textile chemical industry and who was widely known among Southern mills, died at his home in Charlotte after an illness of six months. He was 64 years of age and is survived by his wife and two children.

Mr. Grant, before entering the dyestuff and allied industries, was for a number of years connected with mills in the South.

THOMAS B. REYNOLDS, JR.

Berryton, Ga.—Thomas B. Reynolds, Jr., son of Superintendent T. B. Reynolds, of the Berryton Mills, died Friday, February 2nd. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Ann Hudson, of Huntsville, Ala., and a 15-months-old son.

W. E. MALLORY

Remerton, Ga.—The funeral services were held Friday for W. E. Mallory, 76, for many years superintendent of the Strickland Cotton Mills here, who died at his home Wednesday as the result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident last December. Mr. Mallory had been a resident of this place for thirty-three years, and was one of this sections most prominent textile men. He was a native of Wetumpka, Ala., and before coming to this place had been connected with textile manufacturing plants at Columbus, Ga., Cedartown, Ga., and Quitman, Ga. He is survived by two daughters and two sons.

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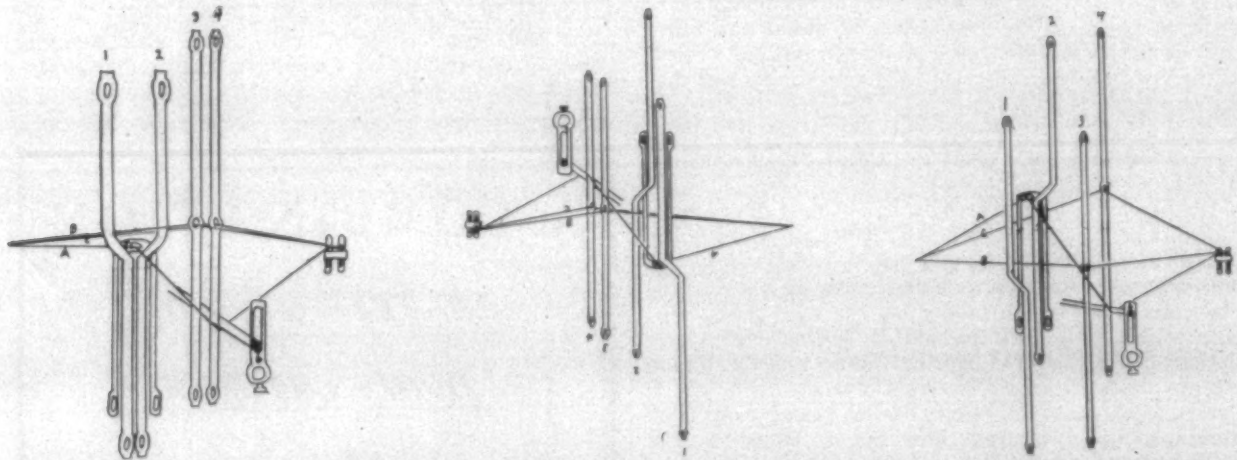
This weave is made by using two warps. The bottom warp is a plain leno weave. The top warp is a cord yarn in solid color or stripes to suit the desired design. This weave requires a dobby loom.

Figure 1 shows how the threads are drawn in harness and leno douts, showing slackner bar and position of cams and heddles when harness are level. Note that slackner bar is at bottom of slot in this position which takes up slack in thread A while heddle 3 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above top of doup needle 5. This is to prevent any contact between thread B and doup needle 5 in this position. Thread C is drawn in heddle 4 and is not drawn through opening between doup standard 1 and 2. All three of these threads are drawn through same dent in reed. We will consider this as two different weaves. One is the plain leno weave, the other the spot or fancy weave. As weaving of spot does not have any relation with weaving of the plain leno, I am showing this weave in one unit. Three harness frames for plain leno, and one harness frame for the fancy or spot weave. By using additional harness frames drawn as heddle 4 in this drawing the desired spot or design can be obtained. Heddle 3 is

raised or lowered by a jumper motion and is not connected to a dobby jack. The spot weave is woven into cloth at intervals and floats on the bottom of same while not being woven in. It could be floated on top of cloth but as it is much easier to detect misdraws and other defects in pattern it should be floating on bottom.

Figure 2 shows doup standard 1 raised carrying doup needle 5 and thread A to top of shed on right hand side of thread B which is at bottom of shed. Note that slackner bar is low enough so it will not interfere with weaving of threads B and C. Heddle 4 is lowered carrying thread C to bottom of shed and is raised only when weaving spot.

Figure 3 shows doup standard 2 raised carrying doup needle 5 and thread A to top of shed on left hand side of thread B which is at bottom of shed. In this drawing heddle 4 is raised carrying thread C to top of shed showing position of same when spot is being woven. A continuation of positions in Figures 2 and 3 will give you a plain leno weave not considering heddle 4 and thread 3 which are raised or lowered as desired.



Lubrication of Bearings

A major consideration in connection with the use of ball-bearings is lubrication, according to an article in *The Whitin Review*. It is often perplexing to decide whether to use oil or grease. While oil of proper analysis and quantity is conceded to be ideal, it has been the experience of practical engineers that it is very difficult to retain oil within ball-bearing housings no matter how carefully made or how complicated the seals may be. Leakage means lubricants must be renewed frequently and the use of oil may, therefore, prove expensive. Leakage may also result in stained goods, with accompanying expense or loss. To overcome these difficulties it is recommended that for speeds up to 4,000 r.p.m. a grease purposely compounded for ball bearings be used, as this will not readily work out of the housings. It is, however, vitally important that a proper grease be used, and it should be emphasized that inferior grades, bought "at a price" will almost invariably prove to be the most expensive.

Why? Because the ingredients from which cheap greases are compounded are theoretically incorrect and consequently disintegrate after a short period. The oil and soap content may become separate, the oil becomes exhausted, and a hard soap deposit is left in the housing which interferes with the proper creeping of the cages and application of fresh grease to the engaging surfaces. The contact surfaces then run dry with eventual wear, pitting and corrosion. Therefore it is of the greatest importance that lubricants should be purchased only from reliable oil manufacturers who will protect their reputations by furnishing a product which will provide adequate and satisfactory lubrication.

Ordinary greases are composed of three elements—oil, soap and an agent to keep the oil-soap elements in suspension. This agent may be sodium or calcium (lime). The use of the latter permits grease to be marketed for one-half to one-third the price at which a good soda-soap grease is sold. Sodium is added without water content. Calcium requires addition of water before compounding. A grease containing calcium, therefore, contains a per-

centage of water which is thrown off or evaporated at high temperatures while the lubricant is in service. The calcium thereafter fails to keep the oil-soap mixture in suspension, with results previously described. If a soda-oil-soap composition is used satisfactory results may be expected provided the grease is made by a responsible manufacturer, and it will then be possible to add fresh grease when necessary.

As to the amount of grease which should be used in a ball bearing, it must be understood that quality and not quantity is the primary factor. A housing should never be jammed full of lubricant, as space must be left for grease expansion caused by agitation or churning and by temperatures developed. Excessive temperatures are more likely to result from over-packed than under-packed bearings. Therefore, to be certain that there will always be sufficient space for expansion not more than one-third of the space within the housing should be filled with grease.

Cramer Sees Brighter Outlook

Stuart W. Cramer, of Cramerton, N. C., one of the most prominent textile men in the South, sees an improved outlook for business during 1934. Speaking before the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at Miami Beach, Fla., on "The Business Outlook for 1934," he was very optimistic in giving his reasons for improved business.

He said that business in general was due for still further recovery during the year, and pictured benefits he declared would accrue to men and women in all classes of life.

Mr. Cramer dwelt at length on the devaluation of the dollar and Roosevelt's two billion reserve fund, explaining the workings and benefits of each.

Speaking of the dollar's devaluation, he said that the average business man would not notice any change, pointing out that the only persons who will feel the direct effect of it will be those who deal in exports.

He went on to say that there was no cause for alarm on the part of the public, explaining that in reality the dollar already was devalued and no ill effects reported.

The cotton textile code, first in the country to be adopted, was explained in detail to the chamber of commerce members.

He stressed the shorter working hours, higher wages and elimination of night work for women and minors in discussing what the code meant to industrial workers.

The NRA was touched on by the speaker, who said that disposition of all pending codes should be made at once.

Mr. Cramer disclosed that he was leaving here February 15th for Washington, where he will attend a conference called to discuss still shorter hours and higher wages for workers in all classifications under codes.

In touching on the Federal relief program, he declared that all money being expended will be paid for by those enjoying incomes, saying the government, which insists on higher wages, will tax these incomes to pay the cost of relief extended those without jobs.

Praise was given to the Roosevelt plan for doubling the nation's income this year. Figures were given by him to show the 1929 income was eighty billion dollars. He said income last year was forty billion, and that the President's program called for a sixty billion dollar income for 1934.

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Member of

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Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.	Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Prices Must Reach Profitable Basis

OUR EDITORIAL, "Price Exposure," in last week's issue, in which we reviewed the fallacy of selling goods below production costs and the necessity of eliminating the practice, has provoked a great deal of favorable comment. It is apparently a subject that is uppermost in the minds of many mill men at this time.

We are glad to note that the price on both yarns and goods have strengthened this week and trust that an even greater percentage of manufacturers are going to make up their minds to sell goods only on a profitable basis.

There has been, of course, a great deal of talk in Washington relative to the necessity of preventing a too rapid rise in the prices of all goods going into consumer channels. The point is made that prices must not advance more rapidly than the rise in the nation's purchasing power. Some of the so-called "Consumer" organizations in Washington have been guilty of putting out many misleading statements relative to the increase in textile prices. Mill earnings have certainly not reached the point where profiteering can be charged.

In our opinion, the position of the mills is simply this: They were forced to accept a new set of conditions that materially added to their operating costs. They put into effect shorter hours and higher wages and had their costs further increased by the imposition of the processing tax. They are working under the new conditions without any guarantee that they can earn enough money to continue to pay higher wages and meet the other advances in their operating expenses. Their ability to continue to meet the conditions of the textile code is, of course, lim-

ited by their ability to earn sufficient profit to pay their way.

The majority of cotton manufacturers, we are sure, are glad to get away from the wage conditions of the past, which were unquestionably forced upon them by ruthless competition in which many mills sold goods at prices that established ruinous levels for the whole market structure.

The time has come when the industry must be assured of a fair profit on its investment in order that it may continue to survive under present conditions. The first step in this direction, as we stressed last week, is the elimination of the practice of selling below cost.

The textile industry, first to begin operations under NRA code, has shown its willingness to do its part in the Recovery Program and is fairly entitled to relief, legal if necessary, from some of the evils that many years of unfair price competition have brought upon it.

From the letters received relative to our last editorial on this subject, we quote from the following:

A North Carolina manufacturer of carded yarns writes as follows:

I have read with a great deal of interest your editorial on "Price Exposure." I hope you can get this before Mr. George A. Sloan. It should do a lot of good. It is so clear, and there is no question about the carded yarn mills going to ruin if the present price-cutting continues.

It must be that some parties have bought a lot of cheap cotton or are violating the NRA. It is impossible to pay the price we do for cotton and make yarn at the prices quoted without a big loss.

A spinner of combed yarns writes as follows:

I read with very great interest your editorial of February 1st on "Price Exposure." You are to be very highly commended for this article.

I have been a mill superintendent and agent for more than twenty years, both in the North and South, and have seen hundreds of mills liquidate and close down due to the trouble you mention in your article in regard to selling below cost, and it is very true what you say regarding market prices. A mill takes an order for yarn at a price below the cost of production, and then this sets the price in the market, and in a great many cases the mills follow this price; then they find when they go to make out their reports that they are very much in the red.

I hope that you can continue to keep before the mill people the great importance of figuring their cost plus at least 10 per cent profit, and I am sure you will be doing a great thing for the industry. It seems to me that the cotton mills are always left holding the bag.

Another serious matter that needs commenting on, is the holding up of deliveries when the market goes down, and the scrambling after the yarn when the market goes up. Every mill has run up against this trouble in the last few months, where a customer will put an order in a mill with definite specifications and then when the market goes down will hold up on their deliveries. The mill has already paid for the cotton, the processing tax, and for the labor and overhead on same, and the yarn has to lie

in the warehouse until the market goes up again before the customer calls for it.

Another fault along the same lines is that a customer will place an order with the mill for, say, 10,000 pounds of yarn covering several numbers, deliveries within two or three months, then the mill cannot get the specifications until probably the last month when it is impossible for them to make complete deliveries. I realize that it is the fault of the mill in accepting a contract in this way; the contract really should read "Equal weekly or monthly deliveries," but if one mill refuses to accept the order, another mill will take it. I believe, with you, that the NRA or the Textile Institute should cover these faults in the industry so that the mill would have a 50-50 proposition.

I am sure that every mill man who read your article will feel the same way I do, and I hope that something of a definite nature can be done to remedy the serious conditions that the mills are up against.

Another letter, this one from a large South Carolina mill on sheetings and print cloths, says:

I have read with a great deal of interest your editorial in last week's Bulletin and feel that your points are well taken and that the Textile Institute through their influence with the Code rulers should be able to help along the lines referred to by you in this editorial.

On Page 3 of this issue we quote figures from the Textile Institute showing the status of the cotton goods markets at the close of the first three weeks in January.

Every item in this summary is on the constructive side. It shows clearly that the mills are now in an unusually strong position in respect to sales, unfilled orders and stocks. In addition, buying has continued very active during the period covered in the report.

The figures show that the mills are now in a position to sell at prices which assure a reasonable profit and add further strength to the argument against selling below a profitable basis.

We will welcome further discussion on this subject from other cotton manufacturers.

Southern Hosiery Manufacturers Association

MUCH INTEREST is being shown by Southern knitting men in the Southern Hosiery Manufacturers Association, which was formally organized at Asheville two weeks ago. More than 100 mills joined the Association at its meeting and it is understood that additional memberships are coming in steadily.

The new association was organized to meet the need of a compact organization that will be representative of the industry in this section. It will work closely with the National Association and at the same time give a great deal of attention to problems that are peculiar to the industry in the South.

The several textile associations in the South, which for many years have served the cotton manufacturers, have proved their value to the mill men. There is a real opportunity for service of a similar nature in the hosiery field. The growth of the knitting industry in recent years has been very rapid and has brought about many problems that can be best served through organized co-operation.

Operations under the NRA have lent new importance to the value of trade associations and their service to the individual manufacturers. We feel that the hosiery manufacturers have taken a very progressive step in organizing the new body. We hope that the knitters will appreciate the value of the Association and give it their whole-hearted support.

Business Ahead of Expectations

WHILE every one in the trade has been aware of the large business done in cotton goods in recent weeks, it appears that the volume done has been in excess of most estimates.

The following quotation from the market columns of the *Journal of Commerce* is interesting:

Some large mill agencies handling cotton goods exclusively did more business in January than in any similar period in eighteen months. The same agencies reported a very strong market Monday at the opening of business. It appears that buyers are now more willing to look ahead into the second quarter of the year. Some of the large distributing concerns in the Middle West are interested in goods for delivery into June, and representatives of some of them declare that it is not realized to what extent distributing possibilities have increased in the past five weeks. Buyers are becoming anxious lest the upward cotton movement may not force the hands of selling agents who are not inclined to hasten price uplifts at this time. An examination of sales and prices shows that the latter have not been in keeping with the former, the volume of the movement of goods having been very large before any price advances were asked on finished lines.

The Old Spinning Wheel

ONE of the popular songs the radio crooners have been singing lately deals with the "Old Spinning Wheel in the Parlor." It is a very pretty song, but every time we hear it we are inclined to change the words around a bit to make them read "There Are Old Spinning Frames in the Cotton Mills."

Some of the spinning frames now in operation are finding it mighty hard to compete with anything more efficient than the old spinning wheel.

Consequently it is encouraging to learn from some of our machinery friends that 1934 promises to be a big year in replacement business.

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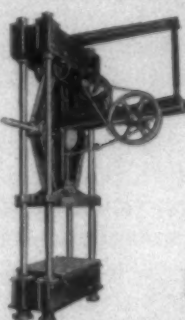
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MILL NEWS ITEMS

DARLINGTON, S. C.—The Darlington Manufacturing Company has recently completed installation of more than a thousand WAK pick counters.

BELMONT, N. C.—Twenty-one hosiery machines are now in operation at the Hatch Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mills, four additional machines which were recently installed having been put into operation, bringing the total up to this number.

HICKORY, N. C.—The G. & H. Hosiery Mill Company this week began excavation work for a new building at Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street. When this new building has been completed it will house the G. & H. Hosiery Mill, which now occupies a building on No. 10 Highway in the western section of the city. All of the present equipment in the old building will be removed to the new quarters. It was also announced that new equipment will be purchased and installed.

CHICKAMAUGA, GA.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Crystal Springs Bleachery Company, which was held in the Bleachery offices at Chickamauga, all officers of the company were re-elected and C. Callaway was named assistant treasurer. The board meeting followed the annual stockholders' meeting, at which all directors were re-elected. The officers of the company, in addition to Mr. Callaway, are: D. A. Jewell, president; D. A. Jewell, Jr., vice-president; E. Y. Chapin, secretary; R. H. Jewell, treasurer.

BELMONT, N. C.—The Stowe Spinning Company's stockholders and directors met in annual session in the offices of the company on Tuesday afternoon. The report submitted by the secretary-treasurer showed that the business for the past year had been satisfactory, and a 2 per cent dividend was declared and paid. The stockholders re-elected the following directors: S. P. Stowe, W. B. Puett, R. L. Stowe, A. C. Lineberger, John M. Scott, of Charlotte, N. C., and R. L. Stowe, Jr. The directors met immediately after the stockholders had concluded their meeting and re-elected the following officers: S. P. Stowe, president; W. B. Puett, vice-president, and R. L. Stowe, secretary and treasurer. A large number of the stockholders from Charlotte, N. C., Cramerton, N. C., McAdenville and Matthews, N. C., were present.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Decision of the Supreme Court relative to the proposed abolishment of receivers for Arcadia Mills of Spartanburg, which was argued several months ago before the Tribunal, is expected here any day now, attorneys said.

Attorneys representing the Bankers Trust Company of New York, which was recently given a judgment for \$237,000 against the mills, favor the abolition of the receivers that the mill may be sold and the judgment satisfied. Attorneys for the mill, of course, are opposed to the sale and favor the continuation of the receivers, who are H. A. Ligon and John Law of Spartanburg.

Following the recent judgment handed down by the United States District Court and affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, an appeal was taken by counsel for Arcadia Mills. It was indicated here that no further step will be taken until the decision of the Supreme Court relative to the receivers is handed down.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

ASHEBORO, N. C.—The contract for the construction of a building which will double the size of the Stedman Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of handkerchiefs, has been awarded. When completed the output of the present plant will be doubled. The contract calls for a building the same size of the present building, but with three stories instead of two which are contained in the present structure. According to the contract the building is to be completed by April 15th.

ANDERSON, S. C.—Construction of a bleaching plant by the Appleton Manufacturing Company which will cost in the neighborhood of from \$150,000 to \$200,000, including building and machinery, is provided for in plans which are now being drawn and will be completed in the near future. Plans are being prepared by the firm of J. E. Sirrine & Co., of Greenville, engineers in charge of the development.

The construction work will be done by the Townsend Lumber Company, of this city, it was learned.

The building which will house the bleaching plant will have dimensions of 110 by 910 feet and the structure will be at the rear of the present mill. The specifications provide for a one-story building of brick. The cost of the building, it is understood, will be around \$75,000, while the cost of the machinery may run the total cost of the improvement to as much as \$200,000.

Work is expected to be started on the bleachery in the immediate future, and it may be available for use by the latter part of the spring.

ANDERSON, S. C.—According to Vice-President and General Manager James M. Cathcart, installation of a number of new spinning frames, representing a total addition of 16,128 spindles, which has been under way for some time at Anderson Cotton Mills, will be completed around February 24th. He stated that with the addition of these spindles employment will be supplied for an additional 100 persons. The mill already employs about 900 operatives.

The installation of the new machinery will increase the total spindles in place at the local textile plant to 82,528. Installation of the new machinery was begun several weeks ago and already several of the frames are in operation, but the total number being added will not be ready for operation before the week of February 29th. The installation includes 16,128 spindles, of which 4,992 are for replacement, while net addition is 11,136 spindles. The addition is for the purpose of balancing the several departments in production and the additional spindles will provide for the requirements of the weave shed.

BELMONT, N. C.—The Eagle Yarn Mills held their regular annual stockholders' meeting in the offices of the mills, at which time the following directors were re-elected: W. B. Puett, S. P. Stowe, J. W. Stowe, A. C. Lineberger, F. P. Hall, John M. Scott, of Charlotte, N. C., and R. L. Stowe. The directors held their meeting following that of the stockholders and re-elected the following officers: W. B. Puett, president; S. P. Stowe, vice-president; J. W. Stowe, secretary and treasurer. The report submitted by the secretary-treasurer showed that business had been satisfactory and a 2 per cent dividend was declared and paid. The out-of-town stockholders here for the meeting included E. R. Cannon and E. R.

Condor LINE

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TEXTILE INDUSTRY**

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MATELLA-ENGLO ENKA'S new fine multi-filament extra dull YARNS

TO meet the demand of fashion for fine multi-filament yarns in highly styled fabrics, Enka is adding to its range of popular sizes, in bright and medium dull yarns two new high filament extra dull yarns—100 denier, 60 filament Matella and 150 denier, 90 filament Englo.

Periglo, the finest semi-dull yarn made, is an Enka development and is available in 100 denier 40 filament and 150 denier 40 and 60 filaments. A loyal clientele who appreciate the unusual hand, lustre and appearance given to fine fabrics by the use of Periglo yarn will now welcome Enka's development of these new high filament extra dull yarns.

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OF A
FABRIC
HANGS
BY A
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If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

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- 200 Draper Loom Beams, 44" between heads, 18" head for Roper let-off.
- 250 Model "E" 40" Draper Looms, 2 harness.
- 135 Stafford 40" shuttle-change looms, 2 harness.
- 50 ½ H.P., 220 volt G. E. Loom Motors complete.

GEORGE D. FLYNN, JR.

29 Troy Street

Fall River, Mass.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Payment of a dividend of \$1.75 per share on its first preferred stock was authorized by the Union-Buffer Mills, of Union, according to Fred W. Semmes, president. The dividend, payable February 15th, will total approximately \$50,000.

No other announcement was made other than the declaration of a dividend on preferred stock.

STEVENS, ALA.—The Avondale Cotton Mills are installing a quantity of new machinery and painting the entire plant. Manager Bragg B. Comer of the local plant is having the latest machinery installed and is making improvements throughout the mill.

Mills Get Tax Refunds

Gastonia, N. C.—Tax refunds in excess of \$500 have been received by a number of textile manufacturing plants here from the Federal Government. They are: The Clara unit of the Gastonia Thread Mills, Inc., \$1,558.64; Flint Manufacturing Company, \$2,514.96.

Celanese Pays \$4 Dividend

The board of directors of Celanese Corporation of America declared a dividend of \$4 per share on the 7 per cent cumulative first participating preferred stock of the company, Lee Cadien has announced. The dividend is payable March 2nd to stock of record on the books of the company at the close of business on February 16th.

Seek Textile Pact

London.—The beginning of formal conversations here between British and Japanese delegations on textile competition is presaged by the conclusion of a three-year cotton agreement between India and Japan.

Forced to mark time for nearly four months, while the Indo-Japanese conversations were progressing, Britain's textile interests are straining to go ahead.

Resumption of negotiations, which never got beyond an informal exploration stage in the last four months, rests, however, with the Japanese delegates who are awaiting instructions from Japan.

Textile Fibres Under the Microscope

(Continued from Page 7)

Finally the movies are playing a part, not only in instruction as to the methods of correct micro-analysis of fibres, but to record the observations with the microscope as well. (Moving pictures of cotton fibres swelling under the influence of ammoniacal copper oxide, as seen through a powerful microscope, were shown, as well as pictures illustrating the preparation of cross-sections by several modern methods, the use of polarized light, etc.) If 16 (or more) pictures are taken per second, and at uniform speed, it is possible to get a complete record of the swelling, disintegration, and final solution of the fibres as it really occurs. No other means of record is suitable, since there is no way to stop the action for the record to be made as a still picture.

It will be seen that the sort of work being done in scientific laboratories is likely to have a considerable bearing on the fundamentals of textile dyeing, and on textile finishing where shrinking, swelling, etc., are the phenomena of immediate interest. There must be mutual exchange of information between the practical dyer and finisher and the research man. Neither is complete without the other. Both are interested in the welfare and progress of the industry.

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New Rockwood Pivoted Drive Motor Bases

The Rockwood Manufacturing Company is distributing five new folders covering current developments in Rockwood pivoted motor drive bases.

The ceiling and vertical types of bases both are new. The former meets the need, it is claimed, for a simple and inexpensive means of mounting motors overhead for line-shafts and countershafts. The latter is for drives where the belt leads vertically up or down to the driven pulley and trouble usually is encountered in keeping the belt tight.

New Acme Literature On Shipping Efficiencies

Acme Steel Company, Chicago, have recently completed the production of a new set of literature covering efficiencies and economies effected in preparing boxes and loads for shipment.

This series covers the treatment of over-heavy shipping costs, and under-strength shipping containers, by the use of Acme Steel-strap.

It is said that a great many different types of shipping methods are covered—from strapping cartons, or making bundles of small packages—

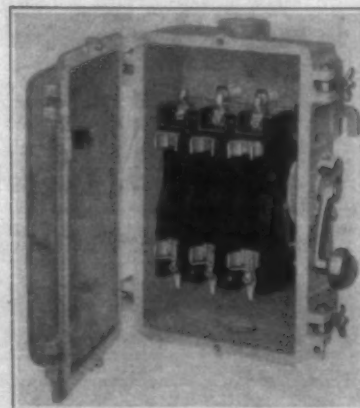
to making a unit load of a thousand pieces of steel tubing.

Acme states that this material is of interest and value to virtually company shipping goods. Copies of this literature are available at no obligation.

New Cast Iron Enclosures

Augmenting its line of 50,000 Compact Switches which it introduced recently, the Switch and Panel Division of the Square D Company, Detroit, Mich., has announced the same series of switches in dust-tight and weatherproof cast iron enclosures.

The cast iron switches have the same features as the 50,000 series in standard sheet metal boxes—quick



make, quick break, interlock and easily removable base which is elevated from the back of the box to permit wiring under the base.

This line is available immediately in 30 and 60 amperes and will be manufactured in 100 and 200 ampere sizes within the next 60 days. The line includes two and three pole, 3-wire and 4-wire solid neutral and 3-wire switched neutral fusible and not fusible in both low and high voltage.

Due to the design of the operating mechanism and the fact that the entire base is removable for wiring, the cast iron enclosures are small and compact.

Complete details of this line can be obtained by addressing the Switch and Panel Division, Square D Company, 6060 Rivard street, Detroit, Mich., requesting a copy of their Bulletin No. 201.

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Make Your Wants Known Through
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COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets continued strong and active last week. It was estimated in the market that sales of print cloths for the week amounted to around 30,000,000 yards. Buying of other coarse yarn gray goods continued at a good rate. Sales of fine goods showed further improvement. Stocks in January showed a further reduction and unfilled orders increased. Sales for the month were well above production.

The mill position on print cloths generally and on several individual constructions was substantially improved. Some styles were sold through March, and others were available in only limited quantities for February and March shipments. A fairly substantial amount of April business was put on the books, and there were some sales for May and June. Buyers were disposed to balk at advances, but not for long.

Sales of carded broadcloths ran into good quantities and prices moved higher. Some mills which had been reluctant until last week to take far forward business took advantage of the rising market to offer May and June at slight discounts under the spot prices.

Sheetings were strong and were sold in good quantities in a broad market. The number of constructions moved in quantity was greater than in some time, and it began to appear that a more respectable average poundage was likely to be seen on sheetings generally. Sales in the sheeting division were at least equal to production, and some houses sold well in excess of production during the week.

Fine goods mills booked good business during the week as inquiry broadened out. Volume was about equal to that of the previous week, but trading was less spectacular because it was distributed over a much wider range of constructions. Spring business in wash goods was well under way, and converters were coming in for replacements on good quantities.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{7}{8}$
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	7
Gray goods, 3-in., 80x80s	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7 $\frac{7}{8}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, standard	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	18
Denims	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dress gingham	15
Staple gingham	9
Standard prints	7
YARNS	

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

Selling Agents

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Generally improving conditions were noted in the yarn market last week. Prices held on a steady basis, demand increased and the market was helped by the advance made in cotton prices. Yarn consumers have been booking more orders for their products and have been covering their new needs more freely. The tone of the inquiry indicated that a much larger volume should develop during the present month.

It was noted that a good many buyers who had been out of the market for a considerable time were back again. In most cases, the recent weakness in prices seems to have been cleared up. Quotations became steadier, for the low quoting mills were firm at the sales levels they established and a number who started out holding above the selling bases came around to meeting competition. There are many spinners who continue practically withdrawn from the market, for they will not reduce their asking levels to the point of encouraging buyers to place contracts with them. A number of mills making high grade carded yarn are sold through the next few months, reports showing one or two are sold solid into July and August.

More complete reports of business done in January appear to indicate that while a number of houses were not up to the mark they had set for themselves, others did much better. One of the larger distributors stated that his January sales tripled those of January, 1933, and his shipments during the month were fairly satisfactory.

Buyers of single combed peeler yarns are putting up determined resistance to the increases in prices announced after a 56-hour week for two shifts became effective.

There is reported some favorable reaction to more activity in the production of hosiery, and in the opinion of traders respected generally for sound judgment, prices all around appear on a basis at which business may be regarded as destined for a more satisfactory stage.

As a whole, the yarn situation last week was regarded as having been better than at any time this year.

Southern Single Warps					
10s	27	---	40s	ex.	44
12s	27 1/2	---	40s	ex.	45
14s	28	---	50s	---	50
16s	28 1/2	---	50s	---	50
20s	30	---	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply		
26s	34	---	8s	---	27
30s	36	---	10s	---	28
			12s	---	29
			16s	---	30
			20s	---	31
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps			Carpet Yarns		
8s	27	---	Tinged carpets, 8s, 2		
10s	27 1/2	---	and 4-ply		
12s	28	---	Colored stripes, 8s, 3		
16s	29 1/2	---	and 4-ply		
20s	31	---	White carpets, 8s,)		
24s	32	---	and 4-ply		
26s	34	---	Part Waste Insulating Yarns		
30s	37	---	8s, 1-ply		
30s ex.	38	---	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply		
Southern Single Skeins			10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply		
8s	26 1/2	---	12s, 2-ply		
10s	27	---	16s, 2-ply		
12s	27 1/2	---	20s, 2-ply		
14s	28	---	30s, 2-ply		
16s	28 1/2	---	36s, 2-ply		
20s	30	---	Southern Frame Cones		
26s	34	---	8s		
30s	36	---	10s		
36s	40 1/2	---	12s		
40s	43 1/2	---	14s		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins			16s		
8s	27	---	18s		
10s	27 1/2	---	20s		
12s	28	---	22s		
14s	28 1/2	---	24s		
16s	29 1/2	---	26s		
20s	31	---	28s		
24s	33	---	30s		
26s	34	---			
30s	37	---			

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Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn. Run Clear, Preserves the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

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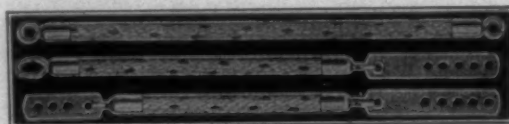
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SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts of materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

Adolf Bobbin Co., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Mgr., Frank W. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; R. A. Singleton, R. 5, Box 128, Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 216 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga. T. C. Perkins, Pres. and Treas.; Howard R. Cook, Vice-Pres.; M. D. Tinnay, Sec.; Geo. B. Snow, Rep. Carolinas and Virginia; William C. Perkins, Rep. Georgia and Alabama.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

Borne, Scrymser Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps., H. L. Stever, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. D. Smith, 104 Clayton St., Macon, Ga.

Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 2200 Westfield Rd., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Richards Plowden, 421 10th Ave. West, Birmingham, Ala.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Cambell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City. Sou. Offices, 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Headquarters, Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C.; Byrd Miller, Sou. Agt. Sou. Reps., Luther Knowles, Sr., Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; Luther Knowles, Jr., 223 Sprines St., S. W., P. O. Box 466, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Office, Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office, 301 S. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C. S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Detroit Stoker Co., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Dist. Rep., Wm. W. Moore, 180 Westminster Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps., E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, W. M. Hunt, 1031 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 202 E. Prentiss Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Dimon Court Apts., Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.; Durand Mfg. Co., 1923 N. Buffum St., Milwaukee, Wis., Sales Reps., A. C. Andrews, 1615 Bryan St., Dallas, Tex.; J. B. Barton, Jr., 418 Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. J. Taylor, 339 Bloom St., Baltimore, Md.; H. N. Montgomery, 408 23rd St., Birmingham, Ala.; L. E. Kinney, 314 Pan American Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Eaton, Paul B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep., George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Esterline-Ancus Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sou. Reps., Ga. Fla., Ala.—Walter V. Gearhart Co., 301 Volunteer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; N. C. S. C., Va.—E. H. Gilliam, 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Fifth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

General Dvestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stizen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga.—E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va.—W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C.—E. P. Cole, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.—L. T. Ralston, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex.—E. M. Wice, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla.—F. D. Hathway, B. P. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala.—R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn.—W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex.—A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn.—A. R. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky.—E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn.—G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn.—J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La.—R. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.—J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex.—I. A. The Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops: Atlanta, Ga.—W. J. Solbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.—W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex.—F. C. Runkler, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 127 Sprine St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knann Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The Akron, O. Sou. Reps., W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eekels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stricker, 500-6 N. Charleston, 709-11 Sprine St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville,

Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps., Samuel Lehrer, Box 234, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt. Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 525 Rhodes Haverly Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton Wool Co., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 504, Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Celchor, Mgr. Sou. Reps., E. M. Terryberry, 205 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hygrolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Treas., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Art. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep., Claude R. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 515 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps., The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Nolin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jamison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent); Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co.; North Carolina—Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co., Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; South Carolina—Kester Machinery Co.; South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee—Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep., J.

P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen, E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1931 North 20th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place S., Birmingham, Ala.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps., R. B. MacIntyre, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep., Pearse Slaughter Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 392 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C. Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., New Orleans, La., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C., E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office, Charlotte, N. C., B. D. Heath, Mgr. Reps., Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C., Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga., John L. Graves, Mgr., Greenville, S. C.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St. N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Soluol Corp., 123 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Eugene J. Adams, Terrace Apts., Anderson, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C. Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Rep., Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C., H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps., W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps., Jasper C. Hutto, 111 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Stone, Chas. H., Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., H. G. Mayer, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps., L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., with Southern office and stock room

at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C., also stock room at 520 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga., with B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr. Southern Salesmen, N. H. Thomas, Gastonia, N. C.; J. McD. McLeod, 80 Church St., Bishopville, S. C.; B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; R. H. Mason, Gastonia, N. C. Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; L. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., Webb Durham, 2029 E. Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1203 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rosville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Textile Processors' Code in Effect

Washington.—The code of fair competition for the textile processing industry has been approved and becomes effective February 5th, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA Administrator, announced. It provides a minimum wage of \$13 per week for 40 hours of labor for rayon and cotton processing and \$14 for all other processing. In the South the pay may be 2½ cents an hour lower. Certain employees receiving \$35 a week or more are exempted from the 40-hour minimum.

In his letter to the President, informing him that he had approved the code, Administrator Johnson stated that the industry consists of 208 firms with an invested capital of approximately \$31,750,000. The average volume of business for the past five years was approximately \$39,000,000. It was estimated that the pay roll for 1932 was \$8,800,000, compared with an average pay roll of \$13,000,000 for the past five years. In May, 1933, there were 7,758 workers engaged in the industry. The estimated average number of employees during 1929 was 10,458.

National Cotton Week

America's interest in National Cotton Week, demonstrated by nationwide observance during the past three years, is symbolized in the official poster designed for the 1934 observance, May 14th to 19th. In producing the new poster the Cotton-Textile Institute has effected color and pictorial treatment reflecting the public's support of the Administration's recovery program.

"Uncle Sam," with a smile of confidence, is shown placing on his lapel a Blue Eagle button bearing the "Code 1" notation. The color treat-

ment of the poster is red, white and blue. Its slogan is "For Everybody's Needs," emphasizing both the constructive significance of Cotton Week to business generally, in keeping with the Administrative promotional effort, and the universal service of cotton. Printing of the full size poster is under way and 100,000 copies will be ready for distribution and display appropriately well in advance of the observance.

National Cotton Week has established itself as the occasion for launching the Spring and Summer seasons in various mercantile businesses in which cotton goods are basic. One of the features of the event is the stimulation given to seasonal advertising and promotional activities. Estimates place the expenditures at over \$2,000,000 for advertising and other sales efforts incidental to the 1933 observance of National Cotton Week. Various media are used by the cotton manufacturers, wholesale and retail distributors, and affiliated interests.

Textile Exports From U. S. Are \$455,770,570

Washington.—Textile exports from this country in 1933, valued at \$455,770,570, ranked first in value among the 11 major export statistical groups recorded by the Department of Commerce. Textile exports in 1932 were \$408,803,741.

Along with this announcement from the department came the statement that British users of American cotton continued to increase their purchases during 1933.

Statistics just published show that British imports of cotton from the United States in 1933 reached a total of 754,302,000 pounds, a figure markedly in excess of that for 1931 and 3.2 per cent greater than the total for 1932.

It is significant to note that because of the exchange position of the dollar during the last calendar year, there was only a slight increase in the cost in sterling of a pound of American cotton in that period as compared with 1932. The average per pound price in 1933 amounted to 5.69 pence against 5.42 pence in 1932.

New Cottons For Spring and Summer

Spring fashions in cotton include new cottons so processed that they are resistant to creasing and shrinkage, and given appealing new finishes that are permanently retained. These are apparel cottons.



VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

SCHENCK-WASHBURN

UNION BLEACHERY COMMUNITY HOUSE, GREENVILLE, S. C., THE SCENE OF A LOVELY AFFAIR COMMEMORATING THE FIFTIETH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OF BELOVED COUPLE.

One of the most touching and beautiful expressions of love and appreciation for old people we have ever witnessed was that of the Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary celebration of Dr. and Mrs. Dodson Ramseur Schenck, January 24th, in the commodious auditorium of Union Bleachery Community House.

The affair was planned by the widely known and beloved H. H. Iler, mechanical engineer for the Bleachery, who is the worthy president of the Southern Textile Association. Everybody in the community and many business concerns in the city entered enthusiastically into the plans, contributing generously to its success.

We have long noticed the co-operative spirit of Greenville as a whole, and appreciate more than can be expressed the privilege of attending this lovely affair. Yes, "Uncle Hamp" and "Aunt Becky" had a special invitation, and spent the night in the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Iler.

THE PROGRAM

The program was a neat sheet decorated with two hand-painted golden wedding bells, and presented to guests at the door.

Program Committee—Mesdames R. P. Austin, principal of the school; Miriam Odell, Inez Hudgins, Misses Edna Allgood, Lois Rochelle and Marietta Kagey.

The ushers were lovely in colonial costumes of gold, corsage bouquets, and a neckband of black velvet. They were Mesdames Ethel Marshbanks, Billy Nicholson, Thelma Garrison and Grace Brooks; Misses Jessie Phillips, Audrey Epps and Eva Connelly.

There was instrumental music by local talent; tenor solos, "When You and I Were Young," and other selections, contributed by the golden-voiced Rudolph Moore, of James F. Mackey & Sons, Greenville; love songs by H. Nelson and T. Duncan; a love story (Ruth) by Rev. J. Edgar Stockmon, pastor Trinity Lutheran Church, Greenville; prayer by Rev. Bradey, pastor Union Bleachery Baptist Church.

The officiating minister was Rev. Robt. T. Phillips, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Greenville. Drake, florist, contributed the beautiful decorations, including the lovely arch under which the happy couple renewed their marriage vows in voices full of love and confidence. Oh, it was beautiful, sacred and touching.

A HANDSOME AND VALUABLE GIFT

Congratulations and presents were showered upon the smiling "groom" and "bride." The most valuable pres-

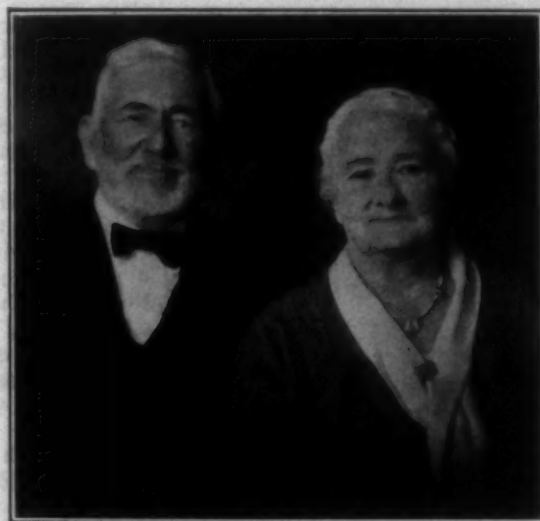
ent was a large silver platter of oval shape, with broad band of grapes and leaves in bold relief. The engraving in the platter, done and contributed by Walter H. Keese & Co., of Greenville, was as follows:

*"Dodson Ramseur Schenck—Abbie Louise Washburn,
From their friends of Union Bleachery,
Greenville, S. C.*

*Commemorating their Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary
1884—Jan. 24—1934."*

Mr. Iler made the presentation, and those who know him, know how gracefully he can do such things.

Both Dr. and Mrs. Schenck received \$5.00 each in an envelope "from friends of Union Bleachery." A lovely



*Dr. and Mrs. Dodson Ramseur Schenck on their
Golden Wedding Anniversary*

cake, a potted primrose, some fine old wine, and many nice cards.

RECEPTION IN CLUB ROOMS

The guests were then ushered into the big club rooms in charge of a reception committee: Mesdames John W. Norris, P. L. Campbell, Clyde McAllister, H. B. Jones, H. H. Iler, Chas. Evington, Werts Brooks, J. J. Owensby and Lena Barker.

Dainty sandwiches, cake and delicious punch was served to around 300 guests. The two punch bowls were great, "8-sided" blocks of clear-as-crystal ice, with golden calendulas frozen artistically inside, and a cavity holding two or three gallons of punch, which was replenished from big stands close by.

The punch bowls, made and contributed by the "Greenville Ice & Fuel Co.," stood unmeltingly in big

trays, and were the wonder of all who saw them. We have seen a lot of lovely artistic designs in ice, but never anything more lovely than these bowls.

The pretty girls serving were Misses Juanita and Frances Bishop, Dorothy and Mildred Jones, Grace and Sue Iler.

John W. Arrington, president of the Union Bleachery, was among the happy throng, wearing his own Prince Albert wedding suit of 44 years ago, even to the tie—looking altogether handsome and distinguished and almost as young as his sons, R. W., vice-president, and Jno. W., Jr., treasurer, both present.

A BIT OF FAMILY HISTORY

Dr. and Mrs. Schenck live with their son, who works for and with Mr. Iler in the machine shop—a worthy young man, with a charming wife and three fine children.

The first Michael Schenck came from Switzerland to Pennsylvania, and was with the "Menonite Colony." His son, Michael II, was a rifle maker, a sergeant in the Continental Army, and was turned out of the Menonite Church for participating in military affairs.

Michael III migrated to Lincolnton, N. C., in 1804 and built the first cotton mill in the South. His son, David Schenck, M.D., was a member of the first class to graduate from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1828.

David Schenck had two sons, David II, now Judge of Circuit Court in N. C., and author of "History of North Carolina." The second son, Dodson Ramseur Schenck, was born in Lincolnton in 1860 and graduated from the same medical college his father had attended. He was a young interne when he met Abbie Louise Washburn and made her his bride.

Mrs. Schenck comes from ancient, honorable English lineage—dating back for several generations to "John of Eversham and Plymouth." English History says: "The founder of the family of Aaron Washburn, of Hebron, Conn., and Steuben Co., Conn., was knighted on the field of battle by William the Conqueror, and was granted lands in Wochestershire, known as "Great Washbourne" and "Little Washbourne," near Eversham, England, from whence John Washburn, the emigrant, emigrated."

John W. Washburn, first mentioned in records of Plymouth, Mass., 1632, is supposed to have come from "Eversham," of Shakespeare's Avon, Court of Worcester, England. He was secretary of Plymouth Colony while in England. John Alden and Miles Standish figure conspicuously in the Washburn history.

Mrs. Schenck (Abbie Louise Washburn) was a schoolmate of Dr. George Truett, Baptist evangelist, when they both attended school at Haleysville Academy, N. C.

Beside their son in Greenville, Dr. and Mrs. Schenck have three daughters: Mrs. Pauls, a trained nurse, whose husband was killed in the World War; and Mrs. Webb Williams, whose husband is a son of Senator John Sharp Williams; both live in Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. G. W. Hill lives in Cliffside, N. C.

GREER, S. C.

GROUP OF KEY MEN, VICTOR-MONAGHAN MILLS
(GREER PLANT)

We have been trying a long time to get this picture from the live and progressive community of Victor Mill, where F. H. Still has for several years been superintendent.



Front Row, Left to Right—C. C. Herrin, General Overseer Spinning; W. B. Shannon, General Overseer Weaving; A. C. Elmore, Master Mechanic; T. G. Stroud, General Overseer Carding; Jack Wham, General Overseer Cloth Room.

Second Row, Left to Right—Frank Jackson, Night Overseer No. 2 Spinning; Chas. Tipton, Day Second Hand No. 2 Weaving; M. E. Christopher, Designer; L. E. Dunn, Night Overseer No. 2 Weaving; Floyd English, Night Overseer No. 1 Spinning.

Third Row, Left to Right—M. R. Casey, Head Warp Man Weaving; Jas. Bell, Night Master Mechanic; P. F. Jackson, Second Hand Cloth Room; Oscar Brown, Slasher Foreman.

Fourth Row, Left to Right—F. L. Still, Superintendent; C. V. Thomas, Night Overseer No. 1 Weaving; B. A. Burnett, Assistant Overseer No. 2 Weaving; J. H. Lowe, Assistant Overseer No. 1 Weaving; Geo. Baily, Assistant Mechanic; Tom Clark, Foreman Tying-in; W. T. Godfrey, Night Overseer No. 2 Carding.

Fifth Row, Left to Right—L. J. Davidson, Night Second Hand No. 2 Weaving; G. J. Pruitt, Day Second Hand No. 2 Carding; Troy Dobbins, Foreman Spooling and Warping; J. O. Nunnally, Night Overseer No. 1 Carding.

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For Sale

Horizontal Moore Geared Mixed Pressure Steam Turbine

Coupled to reducing gear 3600/450 ratio, 40 in. pulley 36 in. wide. Complete with Schutte & Koerting Multi-Jet Condenser, Bleeder Valve and low pressure throttle valve. Installed for 120 pounds high pressure, 5 pounds low pressure, 23 in. vacuum. Can be seen in operation.

Abbott Machine Co.

Wilton, N. H.

WANTED—Position as roller coverer. Will furnish roller covering machinery to any mill for a job as roller coverer. D. T., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as superintendent, print or shade goods mill preferred; or would consider card room; 30 years' experience in one of the South's best shade mills, as carder and superintendent. W. L. S., care Textile Bulletin.

FOR SALE

Jacquard Looms, winding and beaming equipment. We are going to sell our entire textile equipment that we now have in storage, as the space is needed for other purposes. If you are interested in a bargain, see us at once.

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Rock Hill, S. C.

For Sale

1—Allis-Chalmers Heavy Duty Corliss Engine, 20 x 42 in., 100 r.p.m. Box Girder Frame. Left Hand Drive by Fly Wheel Pulley 15 ft. diameter x 35 in.

Extra Long Range Valve Gear to allow 50% cut off. Double Eccentric.

Total weight 65,000 pounds. Re-bored and new piston and rings installed, also valves re-bored and new valves replaced within two years.

Abbott Machine Co.

Wilton, N. H.

Domestic Mill Consumption Up

Washington.—Domestic mill consumption of cotton the first five months of this season totalled 2,416,000 bales or the largest for that period since 1929-30, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its current report on world cotton prospects.

The bureau expects that the figures on mill consumption in January will be much larger than in December since there was a marked increase in sales of cotton textiles in January because of the fact that the 60-hour maximum of weekly activity which was in effect during December under the NRA code agreement was in most sections of the industry discontinued after December.

The cotton textile situation in continental Europe was little changed in December from the preceding month, and mill activity in the Orient, particularly in Japan, continued at "very high levels." The bureau says that "although Japan may during the next few months use less American cotton as a result of the settlement of the controversy with India and the continuance of the boycott on Indian

cotton, it is doubtful if Japan will, over a period of a year or two, consume any smaller proportions of American cotton than would normally be expected under the present relation of Indian and American cotton prices."

Institute Adds

New Members

Since the first of the year the following mills have joined the Cotton-Textile Institute:

Raeford Mills Co., Raeford, N. C.

Dale Cotton Mills, Ozark, Ala.

Enterprise Cotton Mills, Enterprise, Ala.

Juliette Milling Co., Juliette, Ga.

Lane Cotton Mills Co., New Orleans, La.

Virginia Cotton Mills, Swepsonville, N. C.

Steele Cotton Mill Co., Lenoir, N. C.

Belmont Cotton Mills Co., Shelby, N. C.

Union Mfg. Co., Union Point, Ga.

Ora Mills Co., Shelby, N. C.

Boger & Crawford, Lincolnton, N. C.

Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.

Cherokee Spinning Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C.

Durfee Mills, Fall River, Mass.

Hill Mfg. Co., Lewiston, Maine.

York Mfg. Co., Saco, Maine.

Grinnell Mfg. Co., New Bedford, Mass.

Quisset Mill, New Bedford, Mass.

Malvern Mills, Malvern, Ark.

Blair Mills, Belton, S. C.

Ensign Cotton Mills, Forsyth, Ga.

Texas Textile Mills, Dallas, Tex.

Werthan Bag Corp., Nashville, Tenn.

Lincolnton Thread Spinners, Lincolnton, N. C.

Liledoun Mill, Taylorsville, N. C.

Russell Mfg. Co., Alexander City, Ala.

Mill Stocks Gain Strength

We are back to a point where brokers are not ashamed to publish the prices of cotton mill stocks. And what an advance is revealed by comparison of prices at the opening of 1933 and the first of 1934! Present prices are far below those of 1926 but they are on their way back to those levels.

For several years prior to 1933 the prices of these stocks had steadily declined. In March, 1933, there was a slight upward movement which grew stronger as the year neared its close. Those who should know feel that these securities are selling lower than the business outlook warrants. And yet there are those who tell us that recovery is a phantom and who predict all sorts of dire things for the future. In reply to their wails let prices of mill stocks be submitted.—*Spartanburg Herald*.

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CHARLOTTE has modern office buildings, and warehouse facilities.

CHARLOTTE is a railway and motor express center.

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CHARLOTTE is only an overnight train trip from New York.

CHARLOTTE is on the E. A. T. New York to Atlanta mail and passenger line.

CHARLOTTE has four National Banks and the Carolinas Branch of the Federal Reserve System.

For Further Information Write

The Charlotte Chamber Of Commerce

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